

for Colicky-Like Gas Pains Peculiar to Women (similar statements in foreign language)," since the article was not efficacious for such purposes. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its container was so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

On March 4, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

380. Misbranding of Colusa Natural Oil. U. S. v. 12 Bottles of Colusa Natural Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2264. Sample No. 16069-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated hereinafter.

On or about July 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 12 2-ounce bottles of Colusa Natural Oil at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 21, 1940, from Hollywood, Calif., by C. W. Colgrove; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of crude petroleum oil.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it was efficacious in the treatment of athlete's foot or ringworm; that it was efficacious to relieve painful and irritating itching and unsightly blemishes on hands; that it was efficacious in the treatment of eczema, psoriasis, acne, foot burns and cuts and poison oak; that it was efficacious on surface skin irritations acting as a stimulant increasing circulation and thereby aiding in the healing; that it possessed penetrating qualities and reducing properties which would help relieve the discomfort and pain; and that it possessed detergent and mild antiseptic action which would inhibit the spreading of skin irritations and help restore the normal skin surface, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On August 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

381. Misbranding of Colusa Natural Oil. U. S. v. 257 1-ounce Bottles of Colusa Natural Oil. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2263. Sample No. 16068-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On or about July 9, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 257 1-ounce bottles of the above-named product at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 16, 1939, by the Swan Manufacturing Co. from San Francisco, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination showed that it was crude petroleum oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label were false and misleading since they represented that it was efficacious for the purposes recommended, whereas it was not efficacious for the purposes recommended: "For external use in the relief and treatment of * * * cuts, eczema, psoriasis, acne, skin blemishes, pyorrhea, varicose veins * * * and hay fever."

On August 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering destruction of the product.

382. Misbranding of Durets. U. S. v. 40 Packages of Durets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2161. Sample No. 14678-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding the conditions indicated hereinafter.

On June 5, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 40 packages of Durets at Reading, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 25, 1940, by James Lawrence Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted of tablets, each containing theophylline ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain), methenamine (1 grain), sodium biphosphate (2.3 grains), and starch.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that representations in the labeling that it would help to drive out poisonous body wastes; would relieve loss of sleep; was efficacious in the treatment of backache, headache, mental depression, excessive tiredness, pains in the groin, burning, frequent, smarting, painful, or

scanty urination; that it was efficacious in the treatment of rheumatic muscular pains or joint pains due to chronic prostatitis; that it was efficacious in the treatment of inflammation or catarrh of the bladder, inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney, kidney stone, or bladder stone, and urethritis; and that it would help purify the urinary passages, and help nature heal, were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for such purposes.

On June 27, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

383. Misbranding of grapefruit juice. U. S. v. 94 Cases of Grapefruit Juice. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. No. 3516. Sample No. 4353-E.)

The label of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On or about December 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 94 cases of grapefruit juice at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 4, 1940, by Tolson Davies Co. from Brownsville, Tex.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Perk-Up * * * Unsweetened Grapefruit Juice."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Recommended * * * as a help in the prevention of colds and * * * also helpful in keeping the system on the 'alkaline side,'" were false and misleading. It was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 1904.

On February 3, 1941, the Tolson Davies Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond conditioned that it be properly relabeled.

384. Misbranding of Kru-Lax. U. S. v. 270 Packages of Kru-Lax. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2293. Sample No. 9759-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On June 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama filed a libel against 270 packages of Kru-Lax at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 22, 1940, by the Oriental Laboratory from St. Louis, Mo.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that it consisted of Epsom salt, sulfur, and ground plant material including licorice, anise, buchu, and laxative plant drugs.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular distributed with it were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for the purposes recommended: "Oriental Herbal Compound * * * to relieve constipation * * * The usual cause of the following ailments: Stomach: Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bloating, Headache, Heartburn, Palpitation, Gas Pains. Liver: Biliousness, Dizzy Spells, Sluggishness. Kidney: Rheumatism, Pain in Neck, Shoulders, Arms, Arthritis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Prostate Trouble. Female Complaints. Bladder: Inflammation and Getting Up at Night. Skin: Pimples, Blackheads, Boils, Rash, Itching. Blood: Thin, Weak, High or Low Blood Pressure. Bowels: Piles, Tape Worm, Appendicitis, Colic, Overweight, Underweight. * * * A person with proper working bowels will never have appendicitis. If the liver is working properly will never catch cold. With properly working bowels and liver the germs of tuberculosis, cold, catarrh, typhoid or any other forms of contagious or acute disease cannot gain foothold in the system. It has been tested and proved to be a fact. We claim Kru-Lax will regulate the bowels and liver. If you just realize what constipation means to your health, or the health of some loved one, if you just knew from the medical viewpoint the human wreckage that is charged to constipation, you would not lose a moment in trying a package of this wonderful remedy. It is so little in price but so great aid to general health. Try it and be convinced."

On July 31, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

385. Misbranding of Natural Mineral Extracts. U. S. v. 38 Bottles of Natural Mineral Extracts. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1888. Sample No. 4661-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated hereinafter.